

# The Knoxville Independent

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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

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## Hold Sunstroke Industrial Accident.

The industrial accident board of Texas held that sunstroke is an industrial accident. This decision was reached in the case of Roy L. Stewart, who lost his life while in the employ of the F. A. Jones Construction company at Camp McArthur, near Waco, last summer. As such employee he was covered by insurance, the construction company being a subscriber to the employers' liability act, and on the date of the accident carried a policy with the Ocean Accident and Guaranty corporation.

The construction company contended that it was not liable for death or injury of any of its employees from sunstroke. The order entered by the industrial accident board provides that Stewart's beneficiaries are to receive the sum of \$12.17 per week for 360 weeks, dating from July 27, 1917. Of this amount \$30 is to be paid for attorney's fees.

## Shipbuilding Workers to Be Listed.

To add the shipping board in carrying out its great merchant shipbuilding program the chamber of commerce of the United States has launched a movement to enroll all men formerly engaged in the shipbuilding trade so that they may be called to the yards as needed. The chamber's national war shipping committee announced that local committees are being formed in various cities to make a survey of labor resources and to secure the consent of employers to release former shipbuilding workers when necessary.

## Governor Pardons Smuggling.

Gov. Rye has pardoned Arris Smalling, convicted in Monroe county in 1903 of murder in the first degree.

Arris was sentenced to be hanged, and an accomplice, who turned state's evidence, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

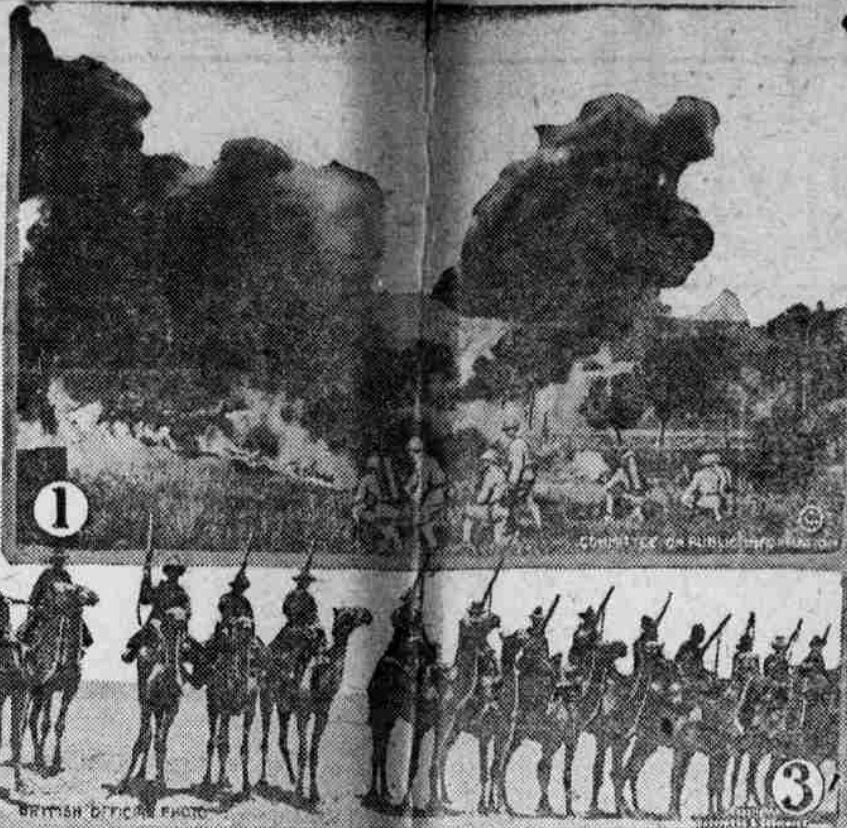
Gov. Frazier commuted the sentence of Smalling to life imprisonment.

Gov. Cox later pardoned the accessory, who has since died.

The two men were charged with the murder of a Jew merchandise peddler. At the trial Judge Burke, now a resident of Oklahoma, testified that there was some ground for doubt as to the guilt of Smalling, and, with A. J. Fletcher of Cleveland, who was then attorney-general, recommended a commutation of sentence to 10 or 20 years.



1—American troops in France getting instruction in the use of liquid fire apparatus. 2—Doctor Durand and Miss MacCormick, members of the American Red Cross, checking up arrival of wounded at a village behind the lines on the French front. 3—Part of the Australian camel corps that is taking an important part in the British drive on Jerusalem.



## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

**Lloyd George Stirs Up Storm by Telling Frankly About Blunders of Allies.**

## UNIFIED CONTROL IS ISSUE

Clemenceau Succeeds Painleve as French Premier—Italy Holding Invaders Along the Piave—Kerensky Supporters Battle Bolsheviks in Russia—America's Labor Troubles.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Centralized, unified control of the grand strategy of the allies was the burning question of last week, and Premier Lloyd-George became the storm center of discussion. Following the establishment of the inter-allied war council by the British, French and Italian governments and English parliament and press criticism, he delivered what he himself called a "brutally frank" speech admitting that the allies had repeatedly made "incredible blunders" in Serbia, Roumania, Italy and elsewhere. These he attributed in the main to lack of unified action, and declared that while the war has been prolonged by particularism, it will be shortened by solidarity.

This aroused a storm of adverse comment and brought the premier face to face with the most serious political crisis that has confronted him. Even Mr. Asquith joined his critics, and Lloyd-George hastened home to reply to them. The opposition assumed the war council plan meant the retirement of Haig and Robertson and the control of military operations by civilians. The people as a whole seemed to support the premier, and there was a belief that he would win the struggle.

The war-council scheme is still incomplete in that the United States is not yet included, but it is hoped that President Wilson and his administration will recognize its wisdom and join with the others in evolving and carrying out a plan of grand strategy.

Lord Northcliffe was offered the administration of the new air ministry by Lloyd George, but declined. In his letter of declination he spoke of the fervor and enthusiasm with which the United States and Canada proceed with their war preparations, comparing this with the "wobbly" methods in England. He warned the premier that unless there was swift improvement in Great Britain, the United States would rightly take into its own hands the entire management of a great part of the war, refusing to "sacrifice its blood and treasure to the incompetent handling of the affairs of Europe."

## Painleve's Cabinet Falls.

France also was stirred by the unification measure and partly as a result the tottering ministry headed by Premier Painleve toppled over. Its fall, however, was more especially due to the controversy over "Bolshevism," the German propaganda that has infested France as well as the United States, Russia and, it now appears, Italy as well.

No tears were wasted over the fate of the Painleve cabinet, but there began a great scrambling to find the strong leader who, it was admitted, must be discovered. Clemenceau, the "Tiger," a former premier, was called on Thursday to form a new ministry and accepted the mission. He is known as an exponent of the big stick, is one of the most forceful figures in French public life and was the man who started the campaign against the German propaganda in France. His chief obstacle to success will be the opposition of the socialists, who hate him because of the drastic methods he employed in dealing with labor troubles when he was premier about ten years ago.

Having fallen back to the west bank

of the Piave river, the Italian armies there put up so determined a fight against the invading Austro-Germans that the advance of the enemy was for the time at least effectually checked. At several points on the lower Piave the Teutons broke across the river, but in such small force that the result was not serious. The reorganization of the Italians went on rapidly, and supplies and re-enforcements were hurried south by the British and French. Several British batteries were first to arrive and these went into action at once on the river bank, heartening up the Latins immensely. Of course it will be some time before British and French troops in large numbers can get to the Italian front, and meanwhile General Diaz must endeavor to hold the river line with his own men. This line, joining that of the Trentino front in the mountains, is the shortest the Italians can establish, and its greatest danger seems to be in the region of Lake Garda. If it is broken or outflanked, probably the defenders will have to fall back to the Adige or even the Po, and Venice will be captured. All the movable art treasures of Venice, Vicenza and Treviso have been taken to places of safety in anticipation of that event.

The Italian situation continues grave, but at the opening of the Italian parliament on Wednesday there was not a single note of despair or gloom. The Italian people, it was said, and their deputies reported that the people of their districts were firm in their support of the government. If this attitude is maintained, the Teutonic invasion is a failure.

## No More Peace Talk Now.

One effect of the thrust against Italy is the almost utter cessation of peace talk in Germany. The belief has been revived that Germany can, by arm, force her will upon the rest of the world, and need not make any concessions to her enemies.

Of course while the Germans think thus, there is no use of any one even thinking of peace for the leaders of the allies have not the slightest doubt that they can eventually defeat Germany. The American congressional party that has been visiting the war zone has been impressed with the prevalence of this belief, and imbued with confidence that Prussian militarism can and will be beaten by pure force, regardless of the exhaustion of the central powers. They realize fully the tremendous task ahead of us, but face it without fear of the outcome.

## Confusion Worse Confounded.

If anyone outside of Russia knows just what has been going on within the borders of that distracted country lately, he has kept it to himself. Certainly civil war has been raging in Petrograd, Moscow and other places, the rebellious Bolsheviks and the Kerensky supporters fighting fiercely for control, and other factions taking a hand in the general ruction. The Cossacks, as was expected, supported Kerensky and other divisions of the army changed their allegiance several times. The Baltic fleet apparently stood by the rebels. The latter set up a government with Lenin as premier, but signified their willingness to retire both Lenin and Trotsky if a compromise could be arranged, insisting, however, on compliance with their main program, which has to do chiefly with agrarian reforms.

Among the latest cablegrams from Petrograd was one stating positively that the Cossacks and Kerensky had been signally defeated near the capital, that Gatchina and Tsarskoe-Selo had been recaptured by the soviet troops and that a coalition government would be the probable outcome.

Russian officers in Finland gave out the story that Siberia had declared its independence and proclaimed Nicholas Romanoff, the deposed czar, as emperor.

**More Americans Wounded in France.**  
The trenches occupied by the American soldiers in France were subjected to heavy shelling last week and a number of United States soldiers were severely wounded. The American artillery replied continuously and effectively, and the American sharpshooters, close to the enemy lines, did especially good work. One night, with the help of some Frenchmen, a body of Sammlies went out into "No Man's

Land" and ambushed a large German patrol, killing and wounding a number of men, to even up for the trench raid in which their comrades suffered.

There was little change in positions on the west front. The Germans made repeated and desperate efforts to retake Passchendaele ridge, but were beaten off with severe losses every time.

Interesting news continued to come from General Allenby in Palestine. His forces, after taking Gaza, kept pushing on toward Jerusalem, driving the Turks and taking large booty from them. On Wednesday the British were threatening Hebron and had advanced along the coast to within a few miles of Jaffa.

## Submarine Campaign Failing.

If the British admiralty figures are a fair basis for calculation, the German submarine campaign is declining rapidly toward utter failure. The week's report showed only one large British vessel sunk by U-boats, and the statements from France and Italy were almost as good. One German military expert admits in print that the U-boat warfare has failed. The importance of this development cannot be overestimated, for if the Kaiser could have prevented wholly or in large measure the transportation of supplies and troops from America to Europe, he could hardly have been defeated. If he cannot do that, as seems true, the collapse of his war on a grand scale is almost in sight.

Notwithstanding the hundreds of inventions to combat the submarine, the well equipped and swift destroyer remains the best weapon against the submersible. Of this type of boat the allies, and especially America, have a vast number, and Japan has a fleet of capable destroyers operating in the Mediterranean.

## Mr. Wilson and Organized Labor.

President Wilson went to Buffalo to address the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and he told the delegates forcefully yet tactfully what he considered the duty, responsibility and privilege of labor especially during the continuance of the war. He earnestly pleaded for the unhindered maintenance of all processes of labor until Germany has been defeated, and the first response to that plea came Tuesday, when the building trades department of the federation ordered the discontinuance of all strikes on government work under its jurisdiction. This was excellent so far as it went, but another big labor trouble sprang up immediately when the railroad brotherhoods took action that threatened to tie up traffic unless higher wages and improved conditions were granted. Mr. Wilson again jumped into the breach and arranged to meet representatives of the brotherhoods on November 22, first intimating strongly that rather than endure paralysis of traffic in wartime, the government would take over the operation of the railroads.

The labor situation is really very serious, not only because of strikes, actual and threatened, but also because of the great shortage of laboring men. In order to get out the military equipment needed by the United States forces in the next 12 months, the council of national defense is arranging for the mobilization of 100,000 skilled and unskilled workmen under a federal director of labor.

## Bakers to Be Licensed.

On Monday the president issued the formal order directing the licensing of bakers and of hotels, restaurants and other places that serve bread and other bakery products of their own baking. The order goes into effect on December 12, and officials of the food administration declare that they will be able to bring down the price of bread until a 16-ounce loaf will cost but 7 cents.

Provost Marshal General Crowder announced the five classes into which 9,000,000 men registered for military duty are divided and sent out a questionnaire which each man had to fill out and file to determine in which class he belongs. The order does not exempt married men as a class, but places those with dependent wives and children far down on the list of liabilities. Only the men of the first class are likely to be called out except in the gravest emergency.

# The Making of the Flag



by Wilbur D. Nesbitt  
Author of  
"Your Flag and My Flag"

How did we make the flag?

By rule?

By compass, and square, and line  
With pattern, and thread, and the sempster's tool,  
To follow the plain design?  
Was it only the lore that the draftsmen knew  
That gave us the red, and the white, and blue?

How did we make the flag?

Not all

By measuring stitch and seam;  
For part of it came from a country call  
And part of it is a dream—  
Is a vision that led brave souls aright,  
And gave us the red, and the blue, and white.

How did we make the flag?

In peace

We fashioned it fold on fold,  
In war it was blend with the grim caprice  
The drums in their summons rolled.  
'Twas the courage alike of the quick and dead  
That gave us the blue, and the white, and red.

How did we make the flag?

'Twas thus

It came to its grace and worth,  
Through all that is good in the souls of us  
The banner has had its birth;  
'Twas the holier strength of the purpose true  
That gave us the red, and the white, and blue.

Thus have we made the flag?

Ah, no!

By colors that will not fade,  
By sinuous sweep and by deathless glow,  
'Tis us that the flag has made!  
And it whispers today to each star-told state:  
'You must hold me high and must keep me great!'



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We are authorized to announce the candidacy of W. H. Buttram of Scott county, Tenn. for re-election to the office of Attorney General of the 19th Judicial District.

and us your job printing.

**Equipment for U. P.**  
Equipment costing more than \$100,000 has been ordered for the Union Pacific shops to be erected in Junction City, Kan., officials of the company announced. The equipment will include machinery for handling every kind of engine repair. Preliminary work on the new shop building and a 30-stall roundhouse has begun.

**Arbitrate Strike.**  
The strike of shipyard workers of the Harlan & Hollingsworth corporation, Wilmington, Del., involving about 1,000 men, was settled by arbitration.

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